

The Lacombe Guardian

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Turks Fortifying Constantinople

New York, Sept. 10.—One of the newspapers from Liverpool on the American liner New York, yesterday, was an American doctor who has lived in Asia Minor for 40 years, and speaks Turkish. He said that when he left Constantinople in 17 days ago, the Turks realized that the Dardanelles would be forced shortly by the allies, and engineers were busy preparing for the abandonment of the trenches on the Gallipoli peninsula by moving their defences nearer Constantinople.

When Turkey went into the war he said 3,000 German officers with the Red Cross on their arms passed through Bulgaria, and in the battles that had been fought since, they have stood behind the Turkish soldiers with machine guns and revolvers to make sure they fight.

"The Turks hate the Germans," the doctor said, "but feel they are in their grip so far as fighting goes." The Turk stands in advantage of the war to send all foreigners out of the country. There are 60,000 wounded soldiers in the Turkish capital. After war had been declared they ordered all Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and even Germans, to leave Asia Minor, and over 200,000 have been thrown out.

Rome, Sept. 10.—The Corriere d'Italia has received a letter from Athens, in which it is said that the total losses of the Turks in the Dardanelles are estimated at 250,000 men. Armenian refugees relate that 70,000 Armenians have been massacred, including several deputies of the Turkish parliament. Every one in Constantinople knows that the bankruptcy of Turkey is imminent. Agents of the foreign powers of the police are devoting themselves entirely to plundering. German officers are becoming alarmed and discouraged and are demanding that they be sent back to Germany to fight for their native land.

KAISER'S CHANGE OF FRONT DUE TO HIS DESIRE FOR PEACE

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The Chicago Tribune, which has been rather well informed in war matters insists that the change of front on the part of the Kaiser and the German nation was due to Germany's desire to be friendly with the United States when it brings up the question of peace, which it will bring up at an early date.

"In my opinion peace could be achieved at this time only by the influence of the President of the United States."

"This is the purpose of a personal message which Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, sent to the Kaiser two days before the sinking of the Arabic, according to information obtained today from official German sources. The Kaiser is credited with desiring to end the war now while he is at the height of his advance in Russia."

And the Kaiser's suggestions for peace?

The Tribune says that Germany is flushed with the victory over Russia and the terms are much more exacting than the Kaiser would have suggested and did suggest in a round-about manner last spring. They are such that the allies must accept it, it would not listen to any suggestion. Here are the probable demands:

Erection of an independent kingdom of Poland as a buffer state between Russia and Germany.

Cession of a part if not all of Courland by Russia to Germany.

Provision by Russia for the autonomy of Finland.

Partition of Russia between Austria and Bulgaria, with possibly a part of the little kingdom going to Greece.

Cession of the Belgian Congo to Germany as compensation for

the evacuation of Belgium.

Cession of African colonial territory to Germany by France, as compensation for the evacuation of Northern France.

Restoration of African colonies to Germany by Great Britain.

An international agreement on the freedom of the seas.

"Germany has revived the proposal of an independent kingdom of Poland to serve as a buffer state and is demanding Courland as further protection from the Slav," says the Tribune correspondent.

The suggestion of autonomy for Finland is interesting. A semi-independent Finland would constitute a sort of buffer state between Russia and Sweden, which is conspicuously friendly to Germany.

The proposed partition of Serbia between Austria and Bulgaria likewise is significant. The promise of such a reward might be sufficient to keep Bulgaria friendly to the central empires.

COMMANDER SAYS: SANK ARABIC IN SELF-DEFENCE

Berlin, Sept. 8. (via London, 8.06 p.m.)—The commander of a German submarine, which has returned to its base, has reported to the admiralty that he torpedoed the liner Arabic in the belief that the Arabic's action indicated she was about to attack the submarine and that he fired in self-defence.

"According to the submarine commander's report, the submarine was engaged in destroying a freighter when the Arabic was sighted. The submarine then was on the surface."

The Arabic, the commander declares, swung around and heeded towards the freighter as if to attack the submarine. The commander of the submarine, who remained in doubt as to the intentions of the Arabic when the latter changed her course a few points, but still headed in the direction that was bringing her nearer to the submarine, fired.

The captain of the submarine reports that he continued to observe the action of the liner until he saw the Arabic again change her course and head directly for the spot where the submarine lay, and if the Arabic had sighted the liner, he would have fired. The commander of the submarine, believing his craft was in danger, he declared, submerged her and fired a torpedo.

This news was communicated immediately to James W. Gerard, American ambassador, for transmission to Washington.

Prior to the report of the submarine's commander, admiralty officials were of the belief that the submarine had been lost. No reason for her delay in returning to port has been given.

A high official of the foreign office, in discussing the case with the Associated Press, said the commander of the submarine evidently had adequate reasons for believing the submarine was about to be attacked, and was justified in taking steps necessary to save his boat and crew.

The torpedoing of the Arabic, according to this official, could not be considered an unprovoked attack without warning, but is a measure of self-defence.

The commander of the underwater craft was compelled to adopt the alleged suspicious actions of the Arabic.

RETALIATION IS URGED FOR RAIDS BY ZEPPELINS

London, Sept. 10.—A portion of the London press today demands that the allies make retaliatory raids upon the larger cities of Germany, naming Strassburg and Cologne as with in striking distance of the French lines.

It is pointed out that these cities could be reached from France much more easily than the Zepelins are able to cross the North Sea and penetrate to London.

Sir Herbert Ames on Patriotic Fund

A large audience greeted Sir Herbert Ames on Sunday last, on the occasion of the Patriotic Fund Meeting in the Comet, and those present heard a lucid explanation of the administration of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and the cost for which it was started.

Sir Herbert stated that the administration of the fund was in the hands of the foremost men of Canada, who were giving their time free to the Empire, and that up to date it had not cost the people of Canada one cent for the great amount of work in connection with it. The interest allowed by the banks on the deposits had more than paid for the outside help that had been required.

Sir Herbert went on to relate the circumstances which led to the formation of the national patriotic fund last September, how the organization was completed by act of parliament, and how the Duke of Connaught, in his position as honorary chairman of the fund has never missed a meeting of the general executive at Ottawa.

The work of caring for the families of men who have been killed or left within a few hours after the first call of the war was dealt with by Sir Herbert, who explained how the first local attempts at relief were finally crystallized into the national society.

"The organization is now purely national, and while there remains a dollar in the treasury no soldiers' dependants from the Atlantic to the Pacific shall be permitted to want." The speaker went on to show that the government allowance is not sufficient to meet the demands of living of many families, and hence it is necessary for the patriotic branches to look carefully after the people on their lists. It was recognized by the central executive that families in the west should be granted an allowance not much higher than in the eastern cities, where living is cheaper.

When the Patriotic Fund entered upon its second year a week or so ago, continued Sir Herbert, it had about 20,000 families on its list of beneficiaries, and to meet the needs of these \$275,000 per month is required. In the early months of the war, subscriptions to the fund were in excess of the demands upon it, and a considerable surplus accrued, but since war continues for another year, at least six million dollars will be required, and although no written contract has been made with the soldier, Sir Herbert feels that it is up to those who remain at home to care for his wife and children, and see to it that the pledge is not broken.

"During the past few months," continued Sir Herbert, Alberta has drawn an average of \$76,000 a month from the Patriotic Fund and during the past three months has contributed \$15,000, and has already drawn \$200,000 more than it has raised. The National Fund of course is willing to stand behind Alberta, but the men who are giving the money always ask two questions. The first is: Is the donor province exercising the same vigilance and economy in the distribution of the Patriotic Fund as it exercised in the other provinces; the second is: are the men who do not enlist taxing themselves for war purposes in the same degree that we are.

Sir Herbert stated that he was not at all disappointed with the showing that Alberta has already made, and with the manner in which the people of the province have responded to the call for help. When he was in Alberta last year he figured out that 1,000 or 1,200 families would have to be provided for, and that \$250,000 would be needed to carry them through the first

year. Some \$223,000 of this amount was raised. Southern Alberta standing sponsor for its \$125,000, but the northern part of the province fell slightly behind, to the tune of some ten or fifteen thousand dollars.

Instead of 1,000 families, though, there were 3,500 to be provided for, because of the fact that one out of every 25 of Alberta's men have enlisted, and in order to provide for the families of these men, it will be necessary for the province to raise twice as much as it did last year, which will bring the total contribution up to \$500,000.

In concluding his address, Sir Herbert said: "The question for the stay-at-homes of Alberta now is: How much of your own load are you able to carry during the next twelve months? The Patriotic Fund will need one million dollars for Alberta during the next year. The committee expects Alberta to raise half of this, and the head office reserve will supply the other half million. That should cover the year."

"It's going to be a hard pull. It means about \$1.25 for every man, woman, and child in Alberta. As some will not and others cannot contribute, it will mean an even greater average for those who can and will."

At the conclusion of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Sir Herbert.

CHOLERA AND TYPHUS THREATENING CENTRAL EMPIRES SAYS REPORT

Rome, Sept. 8.—The reason why the Austro-Germans, despite their successes in the eastern theatre of war, are putting out feelers for peace is suggested by the impossibility of officially admitting the truth, now officially acknowledged, that cholera and typhus are raging in the central empires.

The epidemic assumed alarming proportions during the last twenty days of last summer. Cholera having been reported in Austria, 3,297 of which were fatal.

Cholera is widespread in Galicia, and it is reported also that many cases are suspected in Bosnia, Carinthia, Carniola, and Hungary.

Typhus cases numbering 1,155 have been reported in upper and lower Austria, between July 31st and August 14th. Every effort has been made to hide the prevalence of the epidemics, especially in Germany, where the mortality is truly alarming.

The measures adopted to combat the cholera have proved insufficient, isolation is impossible to close their frontiers unless the epidemic is spreading.

Reports have reached the Vatican that cholera and typhus threaten to reap more victims than the war. Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland have agreed to close their frontiers unless the central empires officially announce the extent of the epidemics.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PLOT TO DESTROY HARVEST DIVULGED BY PRISONER

Montreal, Sept. 8.—Cattling from London last night the Gazette correspondent says:

"A French soldier, passing through London, tells of a German-American plot to destroy the Canadian harvest. The first is: Is the donor province exercising the same vigilance and economy in the distribution of the Patriotic Fund as it exercised in the other provinces; the second is: are the men who do not enlist taxing themselves for war purposes in the same degree that we are."

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VALUABLE HORSE COMES TO LACOMBE

Dr. Harrington has just received the Standard-Bred Stallion, "Skyland Patch" sired by the great Dan Patch, 1.56, the world's champion harness horse. Skyland Patch was bred by the International 1.50 Horse Farm, Savage, Minn. His dam is Clara, dam of Iceland King, 2.30, and full sister to Iceland 2.21. He was sired by Greenlander, 2.12, with 39 standard performers to his credit.

TAKE OVER ALCOHOL

Paris, Sept. 8, 3.10 p.m.—An announcement was made by the ministry of war to-day of its intention to requisition all stocks of alcohol amounting to 200 gallons or more for the manufacture of powder. Makers of drugs or other products will receive each month sufficient quantities of alcohol for their business.

Alberta Horses in Demand

Officers of the Imperial Government are in the Province buying horses. The animals previously purchased in Alberta have given a good account of themselves, and the Imperial Government wants more of them.

The farmer who has bolts approaching maturity can well afford to dispose of his older animals, particularly geldings, at this time, and break in his colts for next year's work.

The farm is the place to grow things, consequently the wise farmer will not keep an animal long after it ceases to grow, or to produce other animals that will grow.

Geldings are always preferred for army purposes over mares. The age limits are between five and nine years. The extreme range of weight is from 1200 to 1650 pounds. The animals must be sound, well broken, and of good action.

Grooming goes a long way in selling a horse at any time. This applies with double force when selling to a British army man. His experience with horses has been largely with animals that are "dressed up." Shaggy manes and tails, hairy legs and woolly coats "Don't look good" to him. Because of these things an otherwise worthy animal is often turned down. Groom your horses before showing them to the inspector. Trim up their manes and d tails; cut the long hair off their legs, or if the animal is of the hairy-legged breed, trim their legs carefully so as to bring out all the quality there is in them. Bring out your good ones well dressed up; it will make you popular with the British army.

The Imperial Government is now looking for horses in the Lacombe district, the proper standing among the horse-growing sections of the Province.

RUSSIANS CLAIM BIG VICTORY. NEAR TARNOPOL

Petrograd, Sept. 8, via London, Sept. 9, (4.30 a.m.)—Near Tarnopol the Russians have defeated the third German division and the forty-eighth reserve division, with an Austrian brigade capturing 8,000 prisoners, and thirty guns besides a quick-firer, according to an official statement issued to-night at the war office.

Tarnopol is on the Sereth River in Eastern Galicia, in the vicinity of which heavy attacks had been made on the Russian line, so that at this point it was being held by a Russian brigade. In yesterday's report Berlin admitted an attack by the K. S. m. but said it was repulsed, and denied "to-day's" Russian official statement announcing the defeat of two German divisions, and the capture of 150 soldiers.

The Russian official statement received at that time contained no mention of the victory referred to as a fabrication by Germany. But tonight's official bulletin makes a still greater claim, putting the number of captured soldiers at 8,000. Petrograd reports have thus far proved a more than reliable issued.

TOASTED KAISER IN TORONTO HOTELS

Toronto, Sept. 8.—After toasting the Kaiser openly and without interference in the bars of several down-town hotels during the past week, Jos. Harlander and Frank Brosch met trouble yesterday. They attempted to express their desires in the Bay View Hotel. A constable arrested both men.

Harlander claims to be an agent for ornamental fences, and says that he has been employed by the Canada Foundry Company, which says that he has no occupation, and has done no work.

Both are held as vagrants and will appear before the registrar of alien enemies after they have been tried in the police court.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

TORIES SWALLOW THEIR ALLEGED PRINCIPLES

All Canada is laughing at the Tories in connection with their negotiation of the recent loan of \$45,000,000 in New York. Four years ago Liberals were branded as disloyal for proposing to truck, trade and deal with the Yankees; today the Tories gladly go to New York for the gold wherewith to pay for their extravagant expenditures. Poor Mr. White! It must have been a bitter pill for him to swallow; no wonder he is looking carworn. In 1911 he and the other stalwart sixteen time-serving Liberals of Toronto told us that reciprocity surely meant that we would be swallowed up by the United States. Is he haunted now by similar fears, or is he, as we believe, merely snailing up his sleeve? We do not blame him for taking United States gold, but we would not be human if we failed to point out his inconsistency. We shall have more to say on this subject again because it is a most instructive commentary on inside Tory politics.

SINGLE TAX IN ALBERTA

In an interview given to the press recently, the minister of municipalities made a general reference to the tax convention which he attended in San Francisco, and coupled it with a brief observation as to the difficulties surrounding the solution of the problems affecting equitable assessments and tax levying, not only in Alberta, but everywhere.

This remark, which was not the main purpose of the interview, was picked up by a section of the press and made the basis of a statement that the principle of single tax was to be abandoned in Alberta. Such was not the minister's intention, and there is nothing further from the truth than the statement that single tax is to be abandoned or that the principle has been a failure in Alberta.

Premier Sifton is a firm believer in single tax as the equitable method of raising money, and there is not a shadow of doubt, but that it is a complete success insofar as the valuation of farm lands is concerned. The farmers of Alberta would strenuously oppose any change, and a certain would regard it as an uncalculated, were the members of the government and legislature to take any steps to place a tax upon improvements.

As regards the towns, there is no doubt but that the sudden change from business and improvement taxes to an exclusive land tax worked a hardship in those municipalities, which, in the control of real estate boosters, had taken on liabilities and installed improvements far beyond the means of the ratepayers. It was all right so long as times were booming and money was flush, but the moment the slump came and the banks tightened up, these towns began to feel the pinch, and it only took one year in which to demonstrate most conclusively that they had taken on more debt than they could conveniently pay. To meet obligations, it became necessary to pile on the taxes, and business men are the victims. This does not vitiate the principle of single tax. It merely reveals the fact that certain towns had to tax unfairly in order to meet debenture payments.

Owing to the exceptional conditions created by unfortunate good times, the legislature last session amended the act, giving plunging into liability during towns permission to impose a business tax for four years. This was a measure of relief to meet the conditions referred to, and was not an abandonment of the principle of single tax.

Whatever amendments may be made to the municipal laws, there is no likelihood of there being any change in the direction of interfering with the principle of single tax.

THE COLLECTION OF SEED GRAIN LIEN NOTES

It is not too late yet for the Dominion Government to retract its steps in the matter of collecting the seed grain liens, and to replace its present plan of collecting the liens with another and less difficult method. If it forges the elevator companies to act as collection agents it will create a situation which will bother the farmers and elevator companies a great deal, and will result in collections far less satisfactory than if the present scheme was dropped altogether and another substituted.

Bruce Walker, the commissioner of immigration, is reported to be the man responsible for the present arrangement. The country had reason to expect better judgment from a man of his experience.

The government authorities are now preparing books containing the names, post office addresses, and section-township-range locations of the men to whom seed grain or other relief was extended. Each book contains the names of all such settlers within a judicial district. The names are not divided according to the railway stations, and are not even arranged alphabetically. Not even their addresses by stations are given, but only by post offices, which may or may not correspond with the stations.

These books are not yet in the hands of the elevator companies, nor are the instructions as to the methods of collection to be employed. After the elevator companies do receive them, copies must be forwarded to every grain buyer. The grain is already flowing into the elevators, so that by the time the instructions and lists are in the hands of the elevator companies' agents a good deal of the crop will have been marketed.

When all instructions and lists of names are in the hands of the agents, consider the position of the latter. Whenever a farmer approaches an elevator to sell his grain the agent must look through his book, which will take at least fifteen minutes, to see whether or not the farmer received relief from the government. If the farmer did receive relief, the agent must then compute the interest at five per cent. for six months upon the amount he received. If the grain the farmer is selling at the time does not total an amount equal to the amount of the relief, then he must compute the proportion of the interest to be added to the amount of the purchase price.

When it is considered also that in the busy season an elevator agent has no more than enough time under ordinary conditions to handle the grain as it is received, his position under these circumstances can better be imagined than described. When, also, it is considered that not all elevator agents have more than a working knowledge of the books, and so forth, the amount of money collected for the government is likely to be very unsatisfactory. It must be considered also that the opportunities for settlers who desire to evade their payments are numerous and the methods easy.

If, instead of all this muddle, the government would appoint the homebased inspectors in each district as chief collection agents and have them employ a sufficient number of collectors without delay, the government would probably receive considerably more money and would also, doubtless, avoid tramping on a great many toes.

A committee of the grain exchange in Winnipeg, together with Mr. Walker, arrived at the scheme which has now been definitely formulated, with the important exception that the grain men wanted the names divided according to the railway stations the settlers used, while Mr. Walker divided the names simply by judicial districts, which makes the whole scheme useless. While the elevator companies at present express themselves as satisfied with the scheme, there is good reason to believe their apparent acquiescence covers a real determination to lead the government into a hopeless muddle, and then drop the whole scheme with a thud, in the middle of the threshing season.

At all events, the situation merits renewed consideration on the part of the government and its officials.

DOUBLE SHIRKERS

The Adrian (Mich.) Telegram is very severe in its criticism of United States citizens who, moving over to Canada and swearing allegiance to King George, because Canada looked like "easy prosperity," to them, are now recrossing the line and seeking United States citizenship again. The Telegram thinks that their removal will be unfortunate for Canada, but that it will be unfortunate for Uncle Sam, too. It says:

"It is unfortunate that these supposed American citizens, presumably worshipping the flag above all other flags, should have lightly given up their citizenship and sworn allegiance to a foreign government. It was unfortunate that these same men, whom Canada imagined to have become loyal Canadians, ready to fight for the Canadian flag, regarded their new citizenship, and their oaths so lightly that they turned tail at the first sign of personal sacrifice. And then it is unfortunate for us, once more, that we are again accepting as citizens a class of men who first abandoned their native land, and then deserted their adopted land in its hour of distress. If these fair-weather sailors, regain American citizenship it is to be hoped that their third attempt at civic duty will be more admirable than their first two. Otherwise, when the United States becomes involved in war, we shall witness another exodus across the border and a fresh oath of allegiance to the Canadian flag to hold good as long as the Canadian flag continues to protect them, and asks nothing of them in return."

So far as The Guardian knows there have been very few naturalized Canadians from the United States leave this country since the war started for the purpose of avoiding the possible dangers caused by the war or to escape fighting themselves. There are a good many of United States birth in Alberta today supporting the war cause to the limit of their ability, and there are many more of them who are either in the firing line or getting ready for it. However, it is to be assumed that the Telegram must have come across such cases as those to which it refers, and The Guardian entirely agrees with it in its estimate of their worth—or lack of it.

AN AGED SENATOR DIES IN MONTREAL

Montreal, Sept. 10.—Sir Charles Eugene Boucher de Boucherville, senator and member of the legislative council of the province of Quebec, died tonight. He was in his 94th year. Sir Charles had been in good health, considering his advanced age, until about a week ago.

The late senator had the distinction of being the only man in Canada holding membership in both the senate and the legislative council. He was also the oldest living graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

The deceased, then Mr. Charles de Boucherville, was elected to the Canadian assembly for Chambly in 1861, and sat in the assembly until confederation, when he was called to the legislative council. He entered the Chaurvieu government in 1873, became premier of the province of Quebec in 1874, and resigned, with his colleagues, after a dis-

agreement with the lieutenant-governor in March, 1878. He was called to the Senate of Canada in 1879. In May, 1894, he was made a C.M.G., and was created a K.C.M.G. in June, 1914. He was a Conservative in politics.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

Four children ranging in age from four to ten years were roasted to death in their home a half mile south of Lorette, Man., at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, when the little farmhouse in which they were asleep was consumed by fire. The mother and a father barely escaped, and are now in the hospital suffering from burns.



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the fall of 1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—Edmonton—Third Tuesday in September.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—Third Monday in September, and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October.

Wetaskiwin—First Tuesday in October.

Stettler—Third Tuesday in October.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September.

Medicine Hat—Fourth Tuesday in October.

Macleod—First Tuesday in November.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in November.

Stettler—Second Tuesday in December.

Red Deer—Fourth Tuesday in November.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 27th day of July, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.



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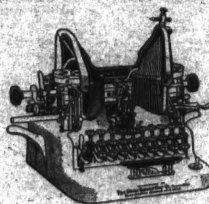
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garia to her side. In Poland, Russia, who is fighting with Allies for the freedom of people, lays waste the entire land because of the retreat of her armies.

Thus arose Lord Haldane's mission in the spring of 1912. Lord Haldane assured me that the English Cabinet was inspired with a sincere desire for an

"And this demand, namely, unconditional neutrality in war, was proposed by German statesmen at a moment when Germany had greatly increased her aggressive and defensive means of power, especially

Mr. E. Cochen reported that he had written a letter to London and received Sir Edward Grey's answer, namely that this would be a procedure which was by far to be preferred to all others. At that time Sir Edward Grey agreed to the German standpoint and expressed aside his proposal for a conference. We especially pursued our mediatory action at Vienna in a form which approached to the last degree the line of what was consonant with our alliance. On July 29 the German Ambassador in Petrograd reported that M. Sazonov had announced to him that the Vienna Cabinet categorically declined a direct discussion. Therefore nothing was

When our Ambassador, on Aug. 4, took leave of Sir Edward Grey, the latter said that this was the first time since the war which had broken out between England and Germany would the conclusion of peace enable him to do us more valuable services than the neutrality of England would allow him. (General laughter). Before his eyes the giant, victorious Russia, rose

This war has shown of what greatness we are capable, when relying on our own moral strength. The power that we cannot employ otherwise than in the direction of freedom. We do not hate the peoples who have been driven into war by their governments. We shall hold on through the war till these people demand peace from the really guilty, till the road becomes free for the new liberated Europe, for the new intrigues, Muscovite devices of conquest, and English imperialism.

Magnet Lodge No. 12
I. O. O. F.
Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe
every Thursday evening at
o'clock. Visiting brothers always
welcome.—F. H. Schooley, N. G.
Geo. Baker, R. S.

WORKING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

the Many Problems which Confront Them

Mental Equipment

But the brightest men among the farmers are catching on. They read and try to familiarize their mind with the meaning of these truths of chemistry. They start the ball a rolling. Then those who cannot learn from papers or books learn a little or better methods, but nothing of principle from what they see the more intelligent farmer practice.—Montreal Family Herald.

Mik and Pat met one day on street.

"Oh, Pat," says Mike, "I dream last night that you died and went to the world."

"Well," says Pat, "it might have been worse."

"How's that?" exclaimed Mike, amazed.

"Well," returned Pat, "it might have been true."

"Oh, will he bite?" exclaimed one of our sweetest girls, with a look alarm, when she saw one of the men lean over the street the other day.

"No, but he can bug."

"Oh," she said with a distracted smile, "I don't mind that."

[illegible]

Blind Boy Who Made Good

culations. But the blind boy feuded with his sensitive fingers, and his models were the best, for when he was asked to make a model of the yacht the world had ever known, while he could not see the boat he was building, he was able to give the names of it, and he wept when they told him his boat had won the race.

He built the yacht *Vigilant*, D. C. Foster, of New York, who had conquered the series of Shamrock races for the America's cup. He built the boat for the government.

The government of his own country went to him for torpedo boats. The fame of the blind quagmire or sailor boy had spread to England, France, England, Russia and Italy gave him contracts for their fastest torpedo boats. He was a successful man, for he had studied a boyhood's dream and achieved it fully. Kansas City Star.

Higher Prices for Timothy

An Infatigable Will Needed
Grand that mistakes have been made or granted that the discovery is made that the war is going to longer and harder than some people imagined a few months ago, it is in the nature of things that we must see the real mind of the country, the mind which is inflexible and undimmed, and determined to make all sacrifices to the maintenance of the rights of Great Allies and whatever reserves of strength; and, whatever may be the difficulties, we are increasing in our military power month by month. Nothing but an inflexible will is necessary to make victory assured. Westminster Gazette.

Lucky Uncle Silas! For the last five or six years, what with whey up to \$1.50 and beef and pork soaring, everybody has been trying to be nice to him. Since he is the original

the country, his good will would see to be worth cultivating.

What can the bankers do to help get good country schools and so keep the boys and girls on the farm? Why don't farmers get more out of what they produce? One big factor is the cost of hauling over poor roads. How can the bankers help in campaigns for hard roads? Most farmers don't know the value of co-operation. They don't know how to organize and act their own decisions in the market. The banker, as a business man, is likely to know of the value of organization, and should be able to help the farmers in his community to get together in cooperative efforts of many kinds.

The agricultural commission of American Bankers' association.

In war there is no such thing as humanity, nor should there be. All the lucubrations of The High conference on this subject are but much childish prattle.

"Modern technical experiments yield new weapons to him who is an idiot and knows how to take advantage of them.

"Germans, not being idiots, decide to be sentimentalized."

They also decline to rank themselves among all honorable men.

The unemployment problem is still

[illegible]

Successful Woman Farmer

Changing America

The Disappearance of the Abandoned

Post—I fear I haven't written
 thing that will live.
 Friend—Look at the bright side
 it. Be thankful that you are alive
 spite of what you have written.

THE GHOST OF 1870 HAS BEEN LAID IN FRANCE

Army that Gallantly Stemmed the German Invasion

they say and quit thinking; they joined with one another, never admitting even to themselves—let alone to their comrades—that the doubt was there.

Back home the hearts of mothers, fathers, wives, sisters and sweethearts were troubled by the same unexpressed dread lest 1914 prove another 1870. And if such should prove to be the case . . .

They, too, smiled and talked cheerfully of a new and irresistible Franco. All knew those who remained wait-

of the cause in which our future and in future of civilization, are irretrievably involved.—London Daily Telegraph

BEEN LAID IN FRANCE

Defied the German Invasion

"We'll get 'em at last!" he says.
The ghost of 1870 has been laid

2000

has been a large increase in the number of requests for entry forms for the dairy schools all over Quebec.

10

The Store
with the
Best Values

THE LEADING STORE

The Store
with the
Right Prices

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE LEADING STORE NEWS

Ladies' New Silk Waists

We are showing a beautiful range of new Silk Waists in all the leading shades and styles. They are well made and perfect fitting.

Prices are from.....\$3.50 to \$4.50

New Silk Poppins

These Silks are 36 inches wide and make up beautifully. We have a good assortment of shades. Per yard.....\$1.00

New Robe Cloths

These Cloths are a good weight and are especially for kimono; patterns are of a new design; a good choice of colors. Price.....20c, 25c, 30c



Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

Our Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats have arrived. They are extra good value, made of the very best materials and up to date in style, well tailored and good fitting, and our prices are very low. We will be pleased to show them to you at any time.

New Hand Bags

We have a large range of Hand Bags, a good assortment of colors, a variety of styles. Prices from.....75c to \$3.50

Corded Velvets

New Corded Velvets for dresses, a beautiful assortment of colors, narrow and wide cord, in navy, brown, red, old rose, cream, black, and various other shades. Special per yard.....65c

Men's and Boys' Department

Having sold out so closely last year on all men's and boys' winter wear, we are in better shape this year to offer new, up to date lines of Clothing. Underwear, Wool Mackinaws (fancy and plain), Hats, Caps, Fur and Wool Overcoats, Wool Shirts, Boots and Shoes and Rubber Footwear.

Having bought before the sharp advance, our prices are lower. Below are a few of our offerings:

Light Grey Flannel Shirts, separate collar.....\$1.25
Men's Wool Caps, fur lined.....50c
Men's Heavy Wool Underwear, per garment.....\$1.25
Heavy Wool Overshirts.....1.25
Fur Coats, Alaska Beaver, Dog, Cub Bear, Coon, at very close prices, and a large range to select from.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT—Now is the time to buy your Preserving Fruit. Fresh shipment of all kinds of Fruits daily: Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apples, Prunes. A large assortment to choose from

Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices

Your Eyes Need Attention Now

This doesn't mean next Fall, or next Month, or even next Week, but **RIGHT NOW—TODAY.**

Neglect is the cause of nine-tenths of the eye trouble existing today. It's the easiest thing in the world to "put off" seeing a competent optician, and the result is serious eye afflictions.

If your watch refused to go, you would immediately take it to a first-class watchmaker, wouldn't you? If your health failed you would lose no time in consulting a doctor. Then why delay seeing a skilled eye specialist when one of your most precious faculties is leaving you?

If your eyes are getting weaker, call and let me examine them. I'll tell you what the trouble is and what it will cost to remedy it. Better call before it is too late.

"Five Foot Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building
Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Hems of Interest Locally

Mrs. W. Hall Waugh, of Calgary, was a visitor at the Vickers' home this week.

Dr. Harrington started the erection of a dwelling house on Burriss Avenue this week.

E. A. Kriesse, wife and family, left on Saturday for a holiday visit to their old home in Iowa.

Miss Orpha Vickers and Miss Brown, of Edmonton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Vickers this week.

Reg. Goldring is here from Sarcee Camp, Calgary, on a few days' furlough.

J. Boyd McBride returned this week from a month's holiday visit to Pacific Coast cities.

E. Trimble, Thos. Flemming, J. W. Lundy and Fred Waugh are the latest recruits from Lacombe, having enlisted this week. Several others offered their services, but were turned down for the present.

The first heavy frost of the fall visited Alberta and the other prairie provinces on the morning of the 11th, followed by another just as hard on the morning of the 13th. About an inch of snow fell during the night of the 11th and on the 12th, which quickly melted.

Next Monday night, September 20th, the Epworth Leaguers of Grace Methodist Church are giving a social entertainment. Everybody will be made welcome.

Fred Taylor won the free-for-all at the Stettler races last week with his celebrated trotter, Captain Derby, after three fast heats with the best circuit racers in Alberta.

Dr. Michael Clark is coming on behalf of the Red Cross Society to give an address on Patriotism. He is a most eloquent speaker, and all should hear him. The date will be given later.

At the seventh general meeting of the Red Cross Society, held on Friday last, it was voted to send \$200 to Calgary. \$175 of this was for medical supplies for the hospitals for our Canadian contingents, and \$25 was for the tobacco fund. This sum represents nearly all we have raised during the summer, and it leaves our funds at a very low ebb. It is to be hoped that our canvass in the near future, will meet with a generous response.

Lieut. Roderick Stuart Kennedy, whose marriage in England is announced in a cablegram in The Lacombe Guardian today, left Lacombe last year to join the First Canadian Contingent for the war. He had previously been a member of the Central Alberta Horse, but joined the Royal Canadian Dragoons before crossing the Atlantic. Some time after his arrival in England he received a commission as an officer in the army of the Mother Country and was gazetted second-lieuten-

ant in the West Yorkshire Infantry, then stationed in Bedfordshire. About three weeks ago this regiment was ordered to Aldershot, and expected to go to the front in the almost immediate future. Lieut. Kennedy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Angus Kennedy, of Lacombe. He was born in Montreal, and is a graduate of McGill University, having taken the degree of B. S. A. after four years in the MacDonald Agricultural College. His bride, Miss Lillian Beatrice Kingsmill Cook, is the daughter of the late Surgeon-General Cook, Indian Medical Service.

DOPE VICTIM GETS THREE MONTHS

Ponoka Herald:—"Tuesday, before Justice Turner and Field, A. Levoux, of Edmonton, was charged with obtaining morphine contrary to the opium and drug act, and fined \$50 and costs or three months' imprisonment. Along with a companion and two women, he came to town Sunday evening from Lacombe, followed by Corporal Wells of the Mount Police. He forged a medical prescription for 30 grams of morphine, and purchased the drug at the Drug Store. The captive was a very smart piece of work, for which the Corporal deserves credit."

Levoux was one of the trio suspected of breaking into the ticket office here on Sunday afternoon, 5th inst.

VAN HORNE DEAD

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Sir William C. Van Horne, one of the best known railroad men and financiers in America, formerly president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, died at two o'clock Saturday afternoon in the Royal Victoria Hospital here.

MARRIED

WEBB-ZIELASIK—At the Manor, Lacombe, by the Rev. M. White, on Sept. 1st, 1915, Starkie Webb to Millie Zielasik, both of Rimby.

BEEDLE-WADDELL—At the Manor, Lacombe, by the Rev. M. White, on Sept. 4th, 1915, Earl Newton, Beedle, of Halkirk, to Ella May Waddell, of Stettler.

NELSON-FARNUM—At the Manor, Lacombe, on Sept. 14, 1915, by the Rev. M. White, Neil William Nelson, to Eulalia Belle Farnum, both of Ponoka.

ROWE-SYMES—At Knox Presbyterian Church, Calgary, on

Saturday, August 28th, by the Rev. Dr. Clark, Claude Rowe, of Lacombe, formerly of Cornwall, Eng., to Elizabeth Symes, also of Lacombe, formerly of Fraserburg, Scotland.

LACOMBE MAN WEDS

London, Eng., Sept. 9.—The marriage has taken place of Lieut. Roderick Stuart Kennedy, 12th West Yorkshires, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kennedy, of Lacombe, Alberta, to Lillian Beatrice Kingsmill, daughter of the late Surgeon-General Henry Cook, I.M.S., and Mrs. Cook.

New Goods Now in Stock



Men's and Boys' Shoes
Rubbers and Overshoes
Felt Shoes
Sheepskin Shoes
Moose Moccasins
Oil Tan Moccasins
Winter Mitts and
Gloves for Men
and Boys

Prices Low

L. PETERKA

Opposite Titworth's Furniture Store Lacombe